



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1877.

Disgraceful, like dead, things should be buried out of sight, and never resurrected, unless to point a moral or adorn a tale. They don't require cautious reference to make them remembered, for they never will be forgotten; and the constant parade of their puerileness can work no possible good. The Presidential fraud is so rank that its offensiveness lingers in the nostrils of the people without any stirring, and the frequent allusions to it are as disagreeable to the nation as reference to a family scandal is to those affected by it, and can have no more beneficial results.

Senator Conkling, according to the New York Sun, does not hesitate to declare that Tilden was elected President; that the votes as they came out of the ballot boxes showed a majority for the democratic ticket. He thinks there may have been intimidation in some parts of the South, but not of a sort to vitiate the result. Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, also gives reasonable grounds for believing the statement that Judge Bradley's opinions regarding the electoral vote of Florida underwent a most remarkable and sudden change. What good the Senator and the Judge can accomplish by their assertions or implications we cannot conceive. Mr. Hayes is President by the consent of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, and though the whole world knows that he was elected by barefaced fraud, as the country has consented to permit him to exercise the functions of the office until the expiration of the time for which he was inaugurated, it does not want to have its self-enforced compliance continually paraded before its eyes.

The conservative State committee met in Richmond last night, determined that they had the right to fill the vacancy on the State ticket occasioned by the death of the late R. T. Daniel, and nominated Gen. J. G. Field, of Calverton county, for Attorney General. The party throughout the State will heartily endorse this action of the State committee, for another convention could not have been held satisfactorily, and among all the gentlemen spoken of in connection with the nomination no one is more worthy of it than he to whom it has fallen.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—2 p. m.—A dispatch has been sent by Webb C. Hayes to Nashville, announcing that the President and several members of his Cabinet expect to reach that city on Wednesday, September 19, in acceptance of the invitation of the municipal authorities, Board of Trade and citizens. A letter of acceptance will be sent by mail.

The U. S. Consul at Rastchuck, who also holds the position of British Consul gives information to the Secretary of State concerning the destruction of the consulate at that place during the bombardment. Although the Consul had both United States and British flags flying the consulate was shattered, the archives thrown into confusion, and the Consul's life saved only by flight. The town was nearly destroyed, writes the Consul, though the military works were scarcely touched.

It is said that Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court, will decline to honor any requisition which Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, may make for Senator Patterson, Governor Chamberlain, Collector Worthington and others who are out of the State, on the ground that he does not regard Hampton as the de jure Governor of the State.

The Indian War.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 28.—A courier arrived at Virginia City, M. T., this morning from Gen. Howard's camp at Perry's Lake. Howard's forces have been there since the 23d waiting for supplies. He expected to move after the hostilities this morning.

HELENA, MON., Aug. 28.—A special from Butte, Mont., of the 28th, says the Helena party is safe, except Koneck and another, who are still missing. Gen. Sherman reached here this afternoon from his inspection of Fort Shaw and Benton. He leaves for Walla Walla, W. T., via Missoula, Mon., on Thursday next.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Public Works was held yesterday morning at the Auditor's office. At the prior meeting several weeks ago the Auditor of Public Accounts laid before the Board the reports received from railroad companies in compliance with section 20 of "an act to amend the assessment of taxes on persons, property, income, license, &c., and imposing taxes thereon for the support of the government and free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, approved March 27, 1876, as amended by the act approved March 13, 1877." It was then ordered that the various railroad companies be summoned to appear before the Board of Public Works at a meeting to be held at the Capitol August 28, to show cause, if they can, why the assessments of the real and personal property of the said railroad companies, as exhibited in their reports, should not be increased. The companies were served with a copy of this order, and at the meeting of the Board yesterday all were present by counsel and asked for a delay of ten days in order to enable the companies to prepare a statement of their grievances, and reasons why the present assessments should remain unchanged. The request was granted, and subsequently the representatives of the roads met at Ford's hotel and appointed several of their number to draw up the statement in question.

—Rich. Eng.

Two trains were telescoped at the depot in Hudson, N. Y., last night. A fireman was killed and an engineer wounded, but no passengers were hurt.

All was quiet at the suspended savings bank in Chicago, to-day. The President, Spencer, left Chicago Saturday, and has not since been heard from.

John Durand kicked his brother Patrick to death at Athol, Mass. last Sunday.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Gorny-Studen, dated the 27th inst., says:—Since yesterday afternoon and during to-day the Turks have maintained a feeble fire against the defenses in the Schipka Pass. The Russians maintain all their positions. The Turks hold the neighboring heights, continually relieving each other in fighting. They bring up supplies on beasts of burden, and where the roads are impassable for the animals compel Bulgarians to drag the loads.

A dispatch from Shumla, dated the 28th says:—Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault on the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until 6 in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks were unable to resist the attack, and the Turks gained possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the defile.

Another telegram from Shumla says:—"Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost three thousand and killed and wounded."

Another says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned their works, and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them. This last version, however, seems to be exaggerated.

Dispatches report that the Czar is ill, and has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of the general headquarters.

A special from Peshu announces that the Bosnian insurgents have been again totally defeated near Czumaypatak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"I have received a special telegram from the D. O. announcing that the highest personages at the Russian headquarters have expressed earnest desires for peace, on the condition that the protection of the Christians is guaranteed, and the reforms promised by the Porte are carried out."

A correspondent, with the headquarters of the Russian army before Plevna, writes from Paredin August 23, as follows:—"The mistake made by the Russians after the battle of Plevna is not concentrating the whole army against Plevna and taking it is already beginning to produce its results. The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly in greater numbers than the Russians, and are beginning to take the offensive all along the line."

The correspondent then details the movements already known against the Schipka Pass and by Mehmet Ali's army. He says:—"It seems that the former movement was not calculated or provided against. The Turks are also keeping the Russians on the Plevna front on a continual qui vive by concentrating troops as if about to attack."

"Nothing could give a better idea of the critical condition of the Russians than the fact that a correspondent cannot now risk mentioning the number of troops anywhere for fear of giving information to the Turks, when a few weeks ago no secret was made of any movement. The Russians, from the rapid and brilliant offensive upon which they acted up to the battle of Plevna, have fallen back on the most timid defensive, and feel themselves dangerously threatened on every side. So far from attacking Plevna again, they are fortifying their positions here in the strongest manner, and are evidently determined to make a desperate resistance. If attacked, but for the present, are not dreaming of taking the offensive. Reinforcements are arriving very slow. Although it is known three out of four divisions have crossed the Danube since the battle of Plevna, I have not yet been able to ascertain where they have gone, nor can I see any indications of the Russians taking the offensive for a long time, yet the results of not adopting a vigorous offensive after the battle of Plevna will evidently be a second campaign, a winter passed in Bulgaria and the Balkans amidst snow and mud, a loss of half the army and the expenditure of millions. Russian public feeling is very dissatisfied. Newspapers, while admitting the courage of the soldiers generally, speak contemptuously of the Generals."

In several churches of Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories. The Vatican has instructed the Bishops to prevent this in future.

A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs on Tuesday as follows:—"The Russian army, with other corps, will operate on the Timok. They are ordered to be in readiness to march in three days. Last night there was a council of Ministry, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning. Prince Gortschakoff keeps himself daily informed of what happens here. The Serbian Government inquired whether General Fedyeff should receive a command, but the reply was in the negative."

A Vienna correspondent says it may be supposed that this rejection of Fedyeff's services is the consequence of Austrian remonstrance to Russia. Fedyeff is very inimical to Austria, in consequence of his well known opinion that the way to Constantinople lies through Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Gorny-Studen, dated yesterday afternoon, says:—"After the severe fighting of Sunday the Turks have refrained from renewing the attack on the Russian positions in the Schipka pass, and up to this morning only occasional trifling raids between the outposts has occurred. As a result of Sunday's fighting the Turkish advanced batteries somewhat weaken the Russian flanks. The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in the Tunja Valley. The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter my impression already expressed that General Radetzky holds his position safe."

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.—Safvet Pasha has been appointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Assym Pasha who is nominated President of the Senate.

LONDON, August 23.—Advices from the Russian headquarters at Gorny-Studen, dated Aug. 28, say:—"All is quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their positions. The Turkish positions in the Schipka pass are still in our hands, out of range of our batteries. The total number wounded from August 21 to August 23 is 2,480 including 50 officers. The number killed is unknown. Everything is quiet in the direction of Plevna and Lofschitz."

CONVICT LABOR IN COAL MINES.—Fifty convicts who were sent to the Coal Creek mines, near Knoxville, last Monday, were accompanied by guards who will have surveillance over them and at the same time prevent, if possible, uprising of the citizens and protect mines which have been threatened in the event of convict labor being introduced. Guards will be armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles, furnished by the United States. Miners have organized a battalion and have been drilling with the expectation of offering resistance. There are grave fears of a collision. Intimations have been received which indicate strong feeling upon the part of the miners and a determination to resist the placing of convicts in the mines. Gen. Cheatham, of Confederate fame, will have charge of the guards. When the train reached Knoxville the cars in which the convicts were confined were switched off and attached to an engine in waiting and proceeded immediately to Coal Creek. General Frank Cheatham, Superintendent of Prisoners, started with the prisoners, but was taken sick at Chattanooga, and remained there. More convicts will follow. Trouble is apprehended.

The tramp who murdered Stephen Barber, in Belmont, N. Y., and shot Mrs. Barber, has been arrested.

Foreign News.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"Very reliable information enables me to state most positively that in most influential quarters of Russian Poland any Polish agitation or movement intended to take advantage of difficulties in which Russia might find herself, would be regarded as a most fatal step to the interest of Poland. There is, of course, a small set which have been active since the Eastern complication, and above all, since the war began, but it is altogether unimportant. Those who may really be looked upon as leaders in Poland have spoken out plainly, so as to leave no illusion in the minds of either Austrian Poles, who have lately adopted a tone very hostile to Russia, or of enthusiastic foreigners. The Poles in Russia trust to the force of circumstances which they are convinced must bring about a reaction in their favor. They think themselves quite competent to direct their own affairs, and will not allow any one else not even Poles dwelling outside of Russia, to speak or act in their name."

The Porte recently instructed Musurus Pasha to call the attention of the British Government to the armament of Greece, declaring that if an outbreak occurs it will send troops to Athens to extirpate the evil at the root. He added, therefore, addressed remonstrances to the Greek Government. The latter has just sent a note to the Porte giving pacific assurances, and promising, if necessary, to co-operate with the Ottoman troops in order to repress brigandage on the frontier.

The British House of Commons Conference of Liverpool concluded its session yesterday. Mr. Parnell, M. P., was appointed President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, and Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., and Mr. Biggar, M. P., Vice Presidents.

The London Times' correspondent at Paris telegraphs the reason for M. Gambetta's presence as furnished him by one of the Duke de Broglie's aides is as follows:—"M. de Broglie has resolved upon the prosecution because he foresees the possibility of a defeat at the elections, and thinks if that defeated led to M. Gambetta's elevation to the Premiership would be a disaster for France. President McMahon could never accept as Premier a man convicted of insulting him."

It is expected that publicity of the proceedings in M. Gambetta's trial will be prohibited. General Grant will arrive in Edinburgh to-day and receive the freedom of the city on Friday.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs:—"I have received from ordinary trustworthy sources information that the Pope is suffering great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to any business."

"A council commands at the Vatican and acts in the name of the Pope. Intrigue has commenced, which is preparatory to a crisis. Some of the cardinals are holding meetings to provide for any emergency."

A dispatch from Matamoros declaring that the Diaz Government had been recognized by the United States is not credited in the city of Mexico. A dreadful fire has occurred in the Rosario mines, causing a loss of 24 lives and many others seriously injured. The Real del Monte are failing, being worked at a loss of \$30,000 per month.

Luigi Deluca, one of the largest merchants of Rome, has failed for \$400,000. The bankrupt has absconded with \$50,000.

News of the Day.

Philadelphia's entertainment to the assembled Governors of a number of the States commenced yesterday. The formal reception took place at Independence Hall last night where the visitors were received and cordially welcomed by Gov. Hartranft and Col. John W. Forney. Responses were made by Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, and other Governors. The program, consisting of receptions at the permanent exhibition building, where a variety of events, such as processions, concerts, speeches, &c., will take place. The Governors are expected to visit New York next week.

A daring attempt to rob Dr. Brigham, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, near St. Armand, Canada, took place on Sunday night while the doctor was alone in his house. A gang of desperadoes entered and seized him and threatened him with death if he refused to surrender his money and signing a paper securing to them \$10,000. Under pretext of acceding to their demands he gained release from their clutches, and springing through a second story window escaped to the house of a neighbor.

The Washington Republican says:—"The suggestion of making the District of Columbia a separate diocese of the Catholic Church seems to be favorably received by the hierarchy of the United States. In as much as the result of that measure would be the erection of a cathedral here which would rival the great structures in Europe of a similar character, it is to be hoped that it will be carried out, in order that this city may be embellished by a first-class specimen of Catholic architecture."

The Committee of Investigation engaged in unearthing the frauds committed at the Custom House in Norfolk during Luther and Lee's administration, had just ascertained the extent of embezzlements so far amounting to \$23,000. Deputy Collector Gettish, the cashier, Miller and the Treasury agents, Chamberlain and Ayers, will doubtless get clear and the securities of Lee will have to reimburse the government.

The Postoffice Department has issued reports of arrests by special agents of a number of leading strikers for obstructing and delaying the mails upon the Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Delaware canals. Conviction of nine ring-leaders has been secured in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia.

Nine bills of indictment have been handed to the Grand Jury by the Solicitor of Columbia, S. C. They are based on the evidence before the investigating Committee. Ex-Prosecutors Dunn and Hoge, Treasurers Cardozo and Parker and others are charged with fraud, &c.

A freight train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad ran off the track yesterday at Hans's station. Four tramps were stealing a ride and two of them, George Hoge and William Fogley, were killed, and the other two were badly wounded.

The railroads leading East from Chicago have decided to sell second-class limited tickets at the following reduced rates: Boston, \$17; via Grand Trunk Road, \$15; New York, \$16; Philadelphia, \$11.50; Baltimore, \$9.

C. E. Gettisher was arrested and committed to jail in Baltimore yesterday charged with complicity in the lately discovered frauds in the Norfolk custom house.

Capt. Eads, the engineer of the iron bridge at St. Louis and also of the Mississippi jetties, has perfected plans for a grand bridge across the Bosporus from Pera to the opposite shore.

Mr. William Lafayette Dorey attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the jaw of J. H. Hodges, in Annapolis yesterday, but retired with a bruised face.

An insane woman, named Elizabeth A. Rice, was burned to death in her house, near Danville, last Sunday night.

The Common Council of Fredericksburg has reduced its annual appropriation to public schools from \$3,000 to \$2,000.

Ben DeBar, proprietor and manager of the St. Louis Opera House, died yesterday in St. Louis.

On Wednesday evening last, an old man of the name of Biby, living near Moscow, whilst cutting wood at the widow Probst's, near there, was felled by a dead limb striking on the left side of the head, cutting off a smart bit of the scalp. It had not been ascertained if the skull had been fractured, though he lies in a speechless condition, and is perfectly deaf. He will be remembered by a large circle of acquaintances as a victim of cancer, that eat away the side of the face and yet was arrested by some medicine used by one Jacob Barker, now deceased.

—Staunton Spectator.

Mountain Lake.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
MOUNTAIN LAKE RESORT, GILES CO., VA., Aug. 26, 1877.—I have always had a very sentimental idea of the typical mountaineer. Like Cooper's noble savage and Maryatt's generous Jack Tar, he was my ideal race, straight and erect as his native pine, an eye like the mountain hawk, and a love of freedom equal to the eagle that builds his eyrie on the pinnaled crag. Well, I have been in many of their houses, have hunted, talked, and even slept with them, and I don't feel like enthusing. Their mansions are always two roomed log cabins, one being the receptacle of the family goods, the other the kitchen and family bed room combined; two beds and a pallet constitute their sleeping arrangements, one bed for the old grandfather and his aged spouse, the other for the son and wife, and the pallet for the swarm of children that is bound to follow. These huts always stand at the foot of the mountain, and a corn field struggles for existence alongside of the base of the hill. A few stunted elms in a small patch constitute their garden, for elms and small trees grow worth a cent in this rugged soil. The people are wretchedly poor; five dollars would buy the entire fares and pennies of their household goods. I have never seen a chair in any of their dwellings; all have three-legged stools, and their furniture is home made. The mountaineer is generally gaunt, grizzled and bow-legged; nature, who is always kind and complaisant, curves his limbs so that he can mount and easily climb his everlasting hills, and he could discount Weston or O'Leary in a walk up a mountain. Their complexions are generally sallow, which I ascribe to an incessant meat diet, vegetables and fruits, as I said before, being rarely indulged in. They are as ignorant as an untutored side of a toadstone, and as dirt and ignorance generally go together, they don't carry out heaven's law, and earth's great blessing. I have kept a sharp lookout for the faulcon mountain mail, with a step like the roc, eyes like blue bells, and a complexion as clear as the stream that falls down the gorge in the moonlight. She might live in song and story, but she don't exist in fact. The maidens—well, they ain't a bit more pleasing pictures to the eyes than the men; to see them with their gowns tucked up, boiling lye to make soap, or driving the cows home, or minding the gap, is enough to make a man pitch all his poetry in the fire and turn hermit.

Then again the mountain horses are a poor specimen of flesh; they are common bred, ill kept and ugly animals; a real fine pair of high stepping thoroughbreds would create a real sensation here, but their beef cattle and milk cows are splendid, and the milk is sweeter than even that which our lowland, clover fed, cows give. The mountain nation is superior to anything I ever tasted anywhere else, and a shoulder, well cooked, is a dish fit for a king. Then their venison and their trout fish are delicious which a lowlander would rave over. So after all, this is a favored section.

The next point of interest, after leaving New River White Sulphur Springs, is the Mountain Lake, or rather the Salt Pond, and Bald Knob Mountain, eight miles from New River. The road for the whole distance is scarcely upward, and the highway turns and circles around the base of the mountains in a devious winding manner. It is a pleasant ride, as the scenery is ever changing and varying.

There is a large tavern at Salt Pond, with two others in the course of erection. There are only a few people here, and all are from Pennsylvania. An occasional party from New River and Montgomery White Sulphur Springs stop over night.

The origin of the Salt Pond and its name is briefly this: Many years ago, plainly within the memory of the old inhabitants, this lake was a mere hole in the ground filled with water, forming a good watering place for cattle, and also used to come to be called by the name, hence the name. After a while the subterranean passage where the water trickled off became stopped up by some means and the hollow became filled with water that increased as the seasons went by until its volume grew in extent, spreading in area and increasing in depth and width until that which was but a large spring grew into a beautiful lake, covering over fifty acres, its dimensions being three quarters of a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide.

This lake is unquestionably one, if not the greatest, curiosity in the State. Situated on the top of the mountains at a place where hardly a drop of water could be expected, it knocks all precedent and science to the head. It is a never ending mystery. From whence comes the water that fills it? There are no steep mountain sides that border and enclose it from whose high banks mountain torrents flow and rush into the lake, for it is hollowed out in the very top of the mountain. It has no visible outlet, yet there must be some subterranean one, for though repeatedly searched with fish, they mysteriously disappear. The waters are always fresh. There is no stagnation, and in the warmest summer weather it is cool enough to drink. Where the water comes from no one knows. Where it flows we can only guess, and each in his fancy can think that the waters run to

"(Caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea."

A ride over the lake is a real treat. The water is as clear as crystal, and is held sparkling in a bowl of forest green, and deep down in its depths can be faintly seen the dead tops and waving branches of giant trees, and you float over a hidden world of shapes, over the tops of the loftiest trees, like you were on the variable land of the Lotus Eaters.

In the center of the lake the depth of the water is exactly one hundred feet, and it seems to be gradually but slowly increasing. What new freak nature will play with this water in her fantastic tricks none can say. It may be that the lake will increase until it will be such a volume as to break its bounds, and then rushing onward and bursting its way through the mountains on its onward course to the sea form a noble river, on which human stately ships and majestic steamers will glide, or may be some fine morning the bottom will drop out of the lake, and the waters will sink downward and downward, causing serious trouble by interfering with the domestic arrangements of its Statian Majesty.

All around this region are objects of interest and beauty to the tourist, such as Stony Creek, with its waterfalls and charming little bits of scenery. It is also famous for its fine trout fishing, where disciples of Isaac Walton can have the best of sport. Then there are the Narrows, a few miles away, where the New River passes through Peter's mountain. It is full of rugged, wild beauty. Yet another characteristic landmark of New River is the Hawk's Nest. It is where this beautiful river effects a junction with the Kanawha, and makes an exquisite picture in the gallery of scenery. But to return to my subject. As high up as Salt Pond there is a point still loftier that rises on the right until it is lost amid the clouds. This crag is called "Bald Knob," and is the very summit of the Alleghanies. It is reached by a path cut among the rocks, and is three quarters of a mile steadily upwards and skyward from the Pond. As you toil your weary way upward along the romantic youth of Wadsworth's poetical fancy, who insensibly insisted on carrying a banner with a strange device, you find the surroundings grow more and more sombre. You pass through a vast forest of huge chestnut trees, yet they are all dead. The soil is but a foot or two deep, and the substrata is solid rock. So that when the trees arriving at maturity strike their roots deeper, they find nothing but the hard granite, and so the trees die and die for the want of nourishment, just like flower languishes in its clay pot. The effect of

these trees with their skeleton branches and gnarled trunks is striking indeed, and they look as if all nature was dead, and only these lifeless bare monuments were left to tell of the final ruin and decay of the region. It was a scene that Gustave Dore would delight to draw and put upon canvas, for even his wonderful imagination never conceived such a weird picture, so dismally fantastic as this. As the top of Bald Knob is reached the soil gets more thin over the rocks until it ceases even to support bushes, and the summit for many acres around is bare and denuded of vegetation, and a clear view can be had all around. The top of the Knob is the highest point of the Alleghanies. It is 4,448 feet above the level, which is nearly a mile in the air. The height is so great that the rarefied air makes respiration difficult. You turn and look and the scene almost takes away your breath. It is magnificently superb, it is beautiful beyond comparison, grand beyond conception, and sublime beyond words. Neither the artist's brush, the poet's pen, nor the photographer's camera all combined could convey the very sublimity of the picture. The world seems lying at your feet, and the Alleghanies stretching away beneath you in far distance, looking like the resting billows of the sea. Mountains that seemed huge and great at the base of the Knob now look like children's mud pies. The largest plantation in the valley below could be covered by a pocket handkerchief and the remotest mansion seemed as small as a child's toy block house. As your eye roved over the space it seemed as if the vision could stretch over thousands of miles, and in imagination you could behold at a glance the whole universe, with its mountains, plains, valleys, towns, streams and forests, all crumpled and indistinct from its immense distance.

From the apex of this mountain five States are visible, the vision ranging for nearly one hundred miles, and the cliffs and lofty peaks of the five great commonwealths of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina can be seen. The sensation is one of dread and awful sublimity. The tourist stands up in the great hollows of the sky, alone, naked in the dead air, with only the roof of the great blue heavens above him. It is not the intention of a lofty height, it is the fearful dread and nameless horror of an insupportable suspension, which you feel at any moment in your mortal fancy may give way and precipitate you headlong to the globe beneath, the fall so great that the imagination cannot trace and the eyes cannot see.

With all the solemnity of one's thoughts he can picture this as a fitting spot for the last judgment, the awful descent, the day of wrath. On this pinnaled rock Jehovah sits and all the nations of the globe sit for the end.

I do not believe that any Deist could witness this unremoved. No word that even John Randolph, of Roanoke, had his intellect shaken by this stupendous scene. A universe lay at our feet, showing the conception and Divine work. The glory of the sun lightened the morning air, and the cerulean sky bounding all showed an infinite harmony of a new creation, full of sublime significance.

"And luminous beyond the golden mists
Something that looked to my eyes like God."

I visited the knob a second time last Sunday. It was incredibly solemn to witness the light die out of the world—to see the shadows lengthen and grow deeper, and the mountains merge in one vast limitless ocean, with no island, no port, no sound, nothing but the vastness stretching from time to eternity, with on the west the dark valley that settled over the crags and hid the valleys in a fleecy sea, was lighted up by the rays of the setting sun until it looked as if heaven's gate, as seen by the poet, was really ajar and open to the errant spirit.

As the night grows on apace and even the beams of the day glow dim, you feel that the very globe itself has dissolved and the mountains melted down like wax, and that Lucifer, the once bright-eyed son of morning, sits sullen and alone, brooding on the glory that has been lost, thinking that though the vast globe itself dissolves before his eyes, yet that the curse remains over him still.

BRUTAL MURDER.—From a correspondent, writing under date of August 25th, we gather the following facts in relation to one of the most horrible crimes that it has ever been our duty to record. It occurred near Greenfield, in Nelson county, before day-light on last Tuesday morning, the 21st inst.:—"An old man named James Carter, with one leg, and his sister, an old woman, named Susan Harris, a widow, lived together on a small piece of land owned by them; a young woman called 'Maggie Henderson,' lived with, or was staying with them. It seems that a few weeks since, a certain William Fox, a neighbor, and his wife came near separating, he beating her cruelly, on account of an alleged intimacy between him and Miss Henderson, who had declared that he was the father of a child to which she expected soon to give birth, and it seems that Mrs. Harris had told the wife of Fox."

"At the above mentioned time, Fox went to the house of Carter and killed Mrs. Harris by beating her to death with a club or something of the kind. Miss Henderson attempted to prevent him, but he then turned on her, and attempted to kill her, saying that he intended to kill them all. Mr. Carter, who was in an upper room, being aroused, came down, and Fox turned on him, knocking down and beating him almost to death. Fox, supposing he had killed him, then turned on Miss Henderson, and she had gotten into the yard, and in a scuffle she escaped his grasp and threw herself into an old well in the yard, which had been partly filled up. Fox appeared unwilling to venture in there, and she thus escaped with her life, though sadly wounded. It is thought she will recover. He then set fire to the house and it was consumed, with all the furniture, and clothing—except their night clothes which they had on."

"A new neighbor reached the house before it was consumed, and found two small children who had been taken there, sitting on the floor, screaming and trying to push the coals and pieces of burning wood from them, not being able to get to the door through the flames."—Staunton Spectator.

FAILURES IN CHICAGO.—A dispatch from Chicago says the State Savings Institution made an assignment this evening to Abner Taylor. This bank has been established some thirty years; and from the prestige of its early reputation has secured the patronage of a great majority of the poorer classes who deposit in the savings institutions here. The officers of the bank give the liabilities at \$2,988,339, and assets \$2,724,690.

A large number of business men here went to the bankruptcy yesterday. Among them were the following:—Charles L. Rice & Co., the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Co., Metzler & Bro., Cossell & Cross, H. K. Paxon & Co., of this city. Following are their principal Eastern creditors:—Equitable Trust Co., of New London; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.; E. T. Thorp, of New York; Dilworth & Co., and Porter, Bell & Co., of Pittsburgh.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Walter Sanders, late Sheriff of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and his brother-in-law, Jack Holland, were killed Monday evening at Richmond, Madison county, by Gus Edwards, Town Marshal, and a party of his friends. A younger brother of Sanders was at the Richmond fair a week ago, and was badly beaten over the head by Edwards, Edwards saying that Sanders interfered while he was discharging his duty as an officer. Monday Walter Sanders and his friends went to Richmond to attend the trial of young Sanders for his alleged offenses. After the trial a conversation occurred between Edwards and Walter Sanders at the Garnet House, during which Sanders denounced Edwards' conduct as brutal and cowardly, at the same time drawing his pistol. About this time Sanders was shot by some other person, but his leveling his pistol made things lively while his strength lasted. When the firing cooled Sanders his brother-in-law, Jack Holland, was dead. Marsh Edwards was slightly and his brother dangerously wounded. Many shots were fired, but only the four persons mentioned were struck.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society—Exhibition September 24th and 25th.

The managers of this exhibition are determined to make it a success, and to this end would ask the co-operation of every one interested in agriculture or in mechanical arts, or who desire the prosperity and welfare of this city and the surrounding country.

We can only offer premiums of limited money value this year, trusting and hoping that the incentive to excel each other in the products of the farm, or of the factory, will be sufficient inducement to fill our rooms and our yards with a display of industry that will reflect credit upon the producers and upon this section.

Application for information on this subject may be made to any of the following committees, of which R. F. Roberts is Chairman, N. W. Pierson, Secretary, and C. C. Lupton, Treasurer:

Committee on Location and Grounds—R. F. Roberts, V. Baker and Wm. H. Snowden.
On Finance—C. Lupton, Dr. E. P. Howland and N. W. Pierson.

On Stock—A. W. Harrison, Chas. Ballew and William Hunter.
On Arrangement of Room—John Ballew, Wm. H. Snowden and E. E. Mason.

On Fruit—Chas. L. Gillingham, S. H. Snowden and E. P. Howland.
On Grains and Vegetables—Walter Walter, Norman Gibson and J. B. Stiles.

On Institutions—Daniel P. Smith, A. W. Harrison and N. W. Pierson.
On Poultry—Col. J. M. Lewis, Dr. D. L. Davis and T. W. Blunt.

On Manufactured Articles—P. H. Trask, Col. Edward Daniels and Benj. Rinton.
On Agricultural Implements—V. Baker, W. Gillingham and Samuel Pulman.

There is also a large committee of the "Ladies' Housekeepers' Association," who are very much interested in the subject, and are actively engaged in preparations for the exhibition. Several attractive features which are proposed will be mentioned from time to time.

Violent Strikers.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:

Another bold attempt to interfere with those employed in the mines occurred last night at Nottingham breaker, belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, one of the largest in the valley. Only the engineer and fireman who attend the pumps have been at their posts since the strike. Last night at a late hour, when people were asleep, a large body of men, said to be identified with the worst element among the miners, went to the breaker and secured for this morning a second attempt to stop the pumps. The men, according to the report, entered under penalty of having the faces stopped and their lives put in jeopardy by the suspension of fresh air through the underground chambers. The engine came up, accompanied by the fireman. On arriving at the surface the former drew a revolver and informed the gang that surrounded him that he would not stop work unless he was disabled, and he threatened to shoot the first man who interfered with him. Quick as a flash he was seized from behind, and before he could use his weapon it was taken away from him, and he was terribly beaten and laid upon the ground. The fireman was compelled to promise not to go to work again. The gang then dispersed. This morning, however, a brave engineer, with his head bandaged, reported for duty and went to his engine in the dark mines hundreds of feet below the surface. Soldiers will guard any further interruptions of work at this breaker.

COMMERCIAL.